What is the first stage of the digestive process

- A. Mouth
- B. Small intestine
- C. Stomach
- D. Esophagus

Answer: A. Mouth

What is the primary function of the small intestine in digestion

- A. Filtering waste
- B. Absorption of nutrients
- C. Storing food
- D. Producing bile

Answer: B. Absorption of nutrients

What enzyme is responsible for breaking down carbohydrates in the mouth

- A. Cellulase
- B. Protease
- C. Lipase
- D. Amylase

Answer: D. Amylase

What is the role of hydrochloric acid in the stomach

- A. Helps break down food proteins

- B. Helps with nutrient absorption
- C. Aids in carbohydrate digestion
- D. Regulates stomach pH

Answer: A. Helps break down food proteins

How does the liver contribute to the digestive process

- A. Absorbs nutrients
- B. Stores nutrients
- C. Produces bile to break down fats
- D. Regulates blood sugar levels

Answer: C. Produces bile to break down fats

What is the function of bile in digestion

- A. Regulate stomach acidity
- B. Transport nutrients
- C. Produce enzymes
- D. Emulsify fats

Answer: D. Emulsify fats

What is the purpose of villi in the small intestine

- A. Increase surface area for nutrient absorption
- B. To store excess nutrients
- C. To produce digestive enzymes
- D. To regulate pH levels

Answer: A. Increase surface area for nutrient absorption

What is the main function of the large intestine in digestion

- A. Break down proteins
- B. Produce bile
- C. Regulate blood sugar levels
- D. Absorb water and electrolytes

Answer: D. Absorb water and electrolytes

What is the role of pancreatic enzymes in the digestive process

- A. Pancreatic enzymes help break down carbohydrates, proteins, and fats in the small intestine.
- B. Pancreatic enzymes only break down proteins.
- C. Pancreatic enzymes only break down carbohydrates.
- D. Pancreatic enzymes are not involved in digestion.

Answer: A. Pancreatic enzymes help break down carbohydrates, proteins, and fats in the small inte

How does peristalsis aid in digestion

- A. By breaking down food into nutrients
- B. By absorbing nutrients from food
- C. By moving food through the digestive tract
- D. By regulating stomach acid production

Answer: C. By moving food through the digestive tract

What is the function of the gallbladder in digestion

- A. Produces insulin
- B. Breaks down carbohydrates
- C. Stores and concentrates bile
- D. Absorbs nutrients

Answer: C. Stores and concentrates bile

What is the purpose of mucus in the digestive system

- A. To regulate stomach acid production.
- B. To store excess water in the intestines.
- C. To protect the lining of the digestive tract and help with the movement of food.
- D. To aid in nutrient absorption.

Answer: C. To protect the lining of the digestive tract and help with the movement of food.

How does the body regulate the release of digestive enzymes

- A. Through temperature control
- B. By exercising
- C. By drinking lots of water
- D. Hormonal signals

Answer: D. Hormonal signals

What is the function of the appendix in digestion

- A. Secretes stomach acid

• B. Produces digestive enzymes

• C. No known function

• D. Stores bile

Answer: C. No known function

How does the pH level affect the digestive process

• A. pH level affects the temperature of the digestive system.

• B. pH level controls the amount of water in the digestive process.

• C. pH level affects enzyme activity in the digestive process.

• D. pH level determines the color of the food being digested.

Answer: C. pH level affects enzyme activity in the digestive process.

What is the difference between mechanical and chemical digestion

• A. Mechanical digestion involves physical breakdown of food, while chemical digestion involves breaking down food using enzymes.

• B. Mechanical digestion happens in the mouth, while chemical digestion happens in the stomach.

• C. Mechanical digestion takes longer than chemical digestion.

• D. Mechanical digestion breaks down proteins, while chemical digestion breaks down carbohydrates.

Answer: A. Mechanical digestion involves physical breakdown of food, while chemical digestion inv

How does the body absorb nutrients from digested food

• A. Through the stomach lining

• B. Through the esophagus

• C. Through the small intestine

• D. Through the large intestine

Answer: C. Through the small intestine

What role do probiotics play in the digestive process

• A. Probiotics cause digestive issues.

• B. Probiotics help maintain a healthy balance of good bacteria in the gut.

• C. Probiotics only work in the stomach.

• D. Probiotics are not related to digestion.

Answer: B. Probiotics help maintain a healthy balance of good bacteria in the gut.

What happens to food that is not digested and absorbed by the body

• A. It is stored in the brain

• B. It is excreted as waste

• C. It is absorbed by the skin

• D. It turns into energy

Answer: B. It is excreted as waste

How does stress impact the digestive system

• A. Stress has no effect on the digestive system

• B. Stress can lead to digestive issues like stomach pain and diarrhea

• C. Stress only impacts the respiratory system

• D. Stress improves digestion

Answer: B. Stress can lead to digestive issues like stomach pain and diarrhea